

## PARIS.

## Reports of Several Minor Engagements.

## DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIANS NEAR TOURS.

## Lyons Preparing to Receive the Prussians.

## Herald Special Reports from the German Army.

## A Second Gordon Forming Around Paris.

## Efforts of the French to Prevent Its Formation.

## The Prussian Arrangements Complete for an Attack Upon the Capital.

## A Bombardment, Momentarily Expected.

## General Condition of Affairs in the City.

## Activity of the Bonapartists in England.

## THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

## TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

An Engagement Near Maitenon—French Success at Chateau Gaillard—Official Report of a Successful Reconnaissance—Prussian Defeat at Soissons—Military Arrangements at Lyons—Disturbances of the Reds—General News.

There is no news from Paris to-day.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR MAINTENON.

A telegram from Chartres dated yesterday and made public to-day reports that cannonading commenced that morning near Maintenon and was progressing when the despatch left. No later news has been received, and it is not known how the engagement ended.

RESULTS OF THE FRENCH SUCCESS AT CHATEAU GAILLARD.

The battle which occurred near Chateau Gaillard on the 4th has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle, a large amount of forage, &c., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RECONNAISSANCE.

General Rigan reports from Chevilly on Wednesday that he had reconnoitred towards Tours with three brigades of cavalry and infantry and a few guns. He reached Chelles at about seven o'clock, surrounded the village and took five Bavarian prisoners and some guns. Reseyre's brigade turned the village on the right, and the enemy's cavalry, 500 strong, supported by 2,000 infantry, were obliged to retreat precipitately towards Paris. The French pursued them three hours' march beyond Tours. General Rigan ascertained the presence, with these forces, of Prince Albert of Saxe-Meiningen, and of Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg. A drove of cattle was captured by the French.

PRUSSIAN DEFEAT NEAR SOISSONS.

A telegram from St. Quentin, dated yesterday, reports that there was a combat yesterday near Soissons, and prisoners say that two regiments of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were defeated by the garrison.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT LYONS.

At Lyons, in view of the Prussian approach, due military precautions are being taken. The surrounding heights are fortified and occupied by regular troops. The government is taking measures to insure Normandy against devastation by sending there a line of the Mobile Guard.

DISTURBANCES AT LYONS.

At Lyons the reds seem determined to organize a movement. They have had a meeting at Grenoble, numbering over 2,000 persons, at which several speeches were made. It is expected that the government will at once take measures to prevent any violent manifestations.

A SCARE AT HAYRE.

An American frigate that entered the harbor of Hayre created a scare in saluting. The people supposed the enemy was bombarding the town.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE WEAPON INVENTED.

It is asserted that an armorer of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrailleuse, the most formidable yet known.

Horde from Metz—Gallant Gardes Mobile—German Indemnity—Houses Destroyed at Strasbourg—General War Notes.

General Trechow commands the Prussian army destined for service in the south of France.

STILL ANOTHER SORTIE FROM METZ.

The garrison of Metz have made a sortie against the Eighth Prussian corps at Jouy. The losses were trifling on both sides. It is said that the French troops at Metz are still decimated as to the result of the war.

GALLANT GARDES MOBILES.

The battalion of the Gardes Mobile raised in the Department of Alsace, and commanded by Duke Fitz-John, is mentioned as having distinguished itself by its steadiness and gallantry before Soissons.

INDIGNITY FOR GERMANY.

The New York Herald correspondent at Berlin telegraphs from that city to-day that King William has sanctioned the demand for indemnity made by the Germans who were expelled from France. The German maritime towns require special damages, asserting that although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to their shipping interests was great from the compulsory sojourn of their ships in foreign harbors. They complain that France, in opposition to the progress of civilization, seized private property on the high seas, and ask indemnity, in order to prepare for the universal recognition of the principle of the absolute freedom of private property in time of war.

HOUSES DESTROYED AT STRASBOURG—THE CATHEDRAL BURNED.

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered homeless reaches 10,000. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany. It is denied that the Strasbourg Cathedral escaped serious damage by the late bombardment. Persons just arrived from the scene report that the edifice suffered severely.

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY KING WILLIAM.

King William reviewed the Sixth Prussian army

corps at Versailles on Wednesday. Headquarters were subsequently established at that place.

A BALLOON FOR PORTAL SERVICE.

Captain Schmitz, of the French artillery, and inventor of the mitrailleuse, has devised a new style of balloon for postal purposes.

NOTES ON WAR SUBJECTS.

Beauregard, forty-one miles northeast of Paris, has been made a great vintaging centre by the Germans.

The French iron-clad steamer Regnard Armand is cruising in the Channel, near New Haven.

The steamers of the Hamburg-American line, now at Hamburg, are being used for the detention of the French prisoners.

The presence of General Beauregard in Europe is denied.

THE BESIEGING ARMY.

TELEGRAPHIC LETTER TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

King William at Versailles—Historical Reminiscences—Wild Rumors—Prussian Preparations—A False Alarm—News from Paris—Desultory Firing—Where the Attack Will Be Made.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1870.

The following letter has just been received from the New York Herald correspondent at the headquarters of the German army:

VERSAILLES, Oct. 1, 1870.

A few days ago the headquarters of the King of Prussia were removed to Versailles. An order has been issued that none but the officers and men on duty shall enter the palace, but King Wilhelm's pass opens all the doors and to all parts of the lines except immediately around Paris, where the Germans are fortifying.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

This visit of King William to the palace of Versailles has proved quite interesting. On entering the ground floor that grinning, sharp old monkey, Voltaire, hails the enemies of France, seeming to remind them of his literary victories over the great Frederick. A step further and a host of Prussian military officers are seen peering into chambers filled with the most interesting and thrilling of historical paintings in existence. Here are representations of the campaigns of Napoleon the First. How can we compare them with the campaigns of the other Napoleon we have personally seen? We have seen Sedan, but look yonder at Ulm and its glories. Here, too, we see the great conqueror towering over the Prussian queen and over Berlin itself. The Prussian officers were tickled when they saw paintings representing Solferino and the Malakoff and the taking of Mexico. There were the new colors and gaudy fancies tottering and clattering over the grim but now faded glories of the second empire.

WILD RUMORS.

The wildest rumors were prevalent at Versailles two days ago. I was assured by the French peasants that a great battle was in progress between the forces of Prince Frederick Charles and those of Bazaine. On the same authority I learned that an army of 120,000 men from the south of France were advancing rapidly upon Versailles. The truth is that no movement of an aggressive character has been attempted by the French, or will be for some time to come, if ever.

PRUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

Meantime the German army is quietly and industriously intrenching and fortifying the positions occupied by them, apparently with a view to a long stay. Their earthworks are intended to resist sorties rather than to be used in an active attack upon Paris. Still, rumors are current in the camp, and are, doubtless, true, that heavy siege guns are to be brought up and mounted on the heights of Meudon and Charnay in order to silence Fort d'Issy, which threatens to give trouble. Reuilly, it is said, makes the assault on that quarter; but it is less easy to take the fort than to attack it.

A FAIR ALARM.

Continual alarms occur along the lines of the besieging army, which, however, are natural enough in the course of things warlike. Yesterday some officers galloped up to the house where I spent the night, bringing to the division general the startling intelligence that an advance upon their lines was being made by the French. Within ten minutes crowds of Prussian soldiers, their helmets and bayonets glittering in the light, were marching in the direction indicated, followed by an artillery train and the baggage, ambulance and ammunition wagons. The staff soon after got up, and with their trappings, made an imposing force. The Prussian division was soon under way and ready for action; but there was no enemy to fight, and it returned to camp much like the firemen of New York after a false alarm.

NEWS FROM PARIS.

The absence of any war news renders everything dull. The only occasional excitement is caused by the receipt of papers or the bringing in of refugees and deserters bold enough to escape from Paris. One, who came in to-day, purports to be a workman desirous of reaching Boulay, which is his place of residence. He said that Paris was calm and tranquil. Occasionally there were outrages perpetrated by the mob, principally upon unoccupied dwellings and warehouses in the absence of the soldiery. The Parisians are awaiting an attack. They are resolved to resist to the bitter end, but are dying of ennui. Great excitement attends the departure of the balloons. Drilling is constant and the National Guards are praised for the great rapidity with which they are acquiring proficiency. The regulars are reported to be terribly demoralized. More than one thousand of them are in the guard houses and prisons. According to the account of this outsider, some alarm is felt in the city at the spread of a fever of a typhus character, superinduced, the doctors say, by the fright and anxiety of the patients. He also reports the rumors prevalent in Paris yesterday that Jules Favre had demanded another interview with Bismarck, with a view to making further efforts to conclude a treaty of peace.

POSTHUMOUS FIRING.

It must not be imagined that all is quiet and safe here because no great movement is at present contemplated. Along the front in every direction the constant desultory fire of musketry and the occasional hissing and explosion of shells and the heavy boom of cannon are the normal sounds. Wounded men are constantly brought in. It is rare, in fact, that the firing is not without effect.

WHAT BISMARCK DOES NOT DESIRE.

I was told to-day, on good authority, that Count Bismarck has not the slightest intention to interfere in Italian politics and does not desire to inherit the legacy of the French empire.

WHERE THE ATTACK WILL BE MADE.

The near approach of the King to the beleaguered city, occasioned by his change of headquarters, has created quite a bustle here. It seems, also, to fully confirm the general belief that the advance upon Paris, when made, will be from the direction of the southwest.

OPERATIONS OF THE GERMAN FORCES—SKIRMISHES AT ST. JON AND BRETEUIL—A SECOND CORDON FORMING AROUND PARIS—EFFORTS OF THE FRENCH TO PREVENT ITS FORMATION—NO CHANCE OF THEIR SUCCESS.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1870.

The New York Herald correspondent at Breteuil writes from that place under date of October 1 as follows:

BRETEUIL, Oct. 1, 1870.

I left Brussels September 22 and worked my way through Lille, Arras, Douai and Amiens, and reached Clermont on Thursday. Since the 27th the Paris railroad has been cut at Breteuil. Clermont is now in possession of the Saxons cavalry. On the 25th 600 dragoon marched into the place. When I left the Hotel Dieu Epées was filled with soldiers.

A SKIRMISH.

On Tuesday last, 24th, I witnessed a skirmish at St. Jon, ten miles north of this place, between a force of 150 Gardes Mobile and thirty Chasseurs. On the latter entering the town the Chasseurs fired upon them from behind a wall. Not one of the Germans was killed, but four of their horses were knocked over and their riders made prisoners. The Chasseurs retired on a gallop, but returned three hours later with a larger force, entered the town and made the

Major and five of the leading citizens prisoners. They sent a flag of truce to the Mobles, who had retired with their captives, informing them that unless the four Chasseurs were returned the Major and his companions would be sent off to Versailles. This threat had the desired effect. The men were sent back from Breteuil, where they had been imprisoned, and the others were then set free.

TACTICS OF THE FRENCH.

On the following day an order was received from the General commanding at Lille for all the Gardes Mobile to fall back as soon as the Germans appeared. The Gardes Mobile have no artillery, while every German force numbering five hundred men has a proportionate number of field guns. The Mobles are discouraged, so far as I have seen, and are anxious for a stoppage of the war.

ANOTHER COMBAT.

Leaving Clermont yesterday (Friday) I came on here just in time to witness another skirmish. Four hundred of the Gardes Mobile fell in with a couple of hundred of German cavalry, and died upon them at long range. The cavalry fell back upon two pieces of artillery and six hundred infantry in their rear, when the entire force moved forward and drove the Mobles back upon Ally-sur-Noye. The Prussians then occupied Breteuil.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

To-morrow they will proceed to Ailly, on the next day to Boves, and so on until they occupy Amiens. They will then move round toward Neufchâtel, where they will meet the troops which have advanced from German headquarters at Versailles, and thus form a complete cordon around Paris, about thirty leagues outside of the one now surrounding the French capital.

A SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

It is evident that between Rouen and Clermont, a day or two hence, the most serious engagement that has yet occurred between the Gardes Mobiles and the Germans will take place. The former are moving up in masses from all points outside to occupy North Picardy and East Normandy, orders received from Paris and Tours being to prevent the formation of the second cordon at any cost. But the hope of successfully defending any of the towns in North and Northeast France seems utterly hopeless in the present broken and scattered condition of the French.

THE AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The complaints of the newspapers against the number of men who avoid military duty by hooking themselves in some capacity or other to the ambulance service are becoming louder every day. Dr. Evans, the leading spirit of the American ambulances, has vanished, leaving the care of the ambulances to others.

THE CONSPIRACY BUSINESS AGAINST THE EMPIRE.

The Prefect of Police is actively engaged in an attempt to throw light upon M. Pietri's connection with the perfidious plots against the empire. Documents discovered show that the most of these plots were of the kind known to the Emperor as the "English traitors" of some parties unknown to the Emperor. It is believed that Pietri, Lagrange and Thaurien, who were the prime movers, were the prime movers. It is believed that Pietri received 20,000 francs for his services as a conspirator.

WHAT THE AMERICANS ARE DOING.

Mr. Washburne informs me there are still about 250 Americans in Paris, of whom about forty are women. Some remain to look after their homes, and others from curiosity.

A WILD RUMOR.

Rumors have been in circulation all day (October 3) of a great victory and a junction of the army of the Loire.

GENERAL FACTS.

Mrs. Washburne, in Brussels, receives letters frequently from her husband by balloon express.

THE DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Hope of Peace—Imperialists in England Working for a Restoration of the Bonapartes—Bismarck Said to Be Helping Them.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1870.

It is stated in a Berlin despatch that the cold language of the German press in regard to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is exciting the displeasure of Count Bismarck. If this is correct we may hope for peace.

BISMARCK WORKING FOR A RESTORATION OF THE DYNASTY.

The adherents of the French Emperor are very active in England. M. Rouher and Baron Jerome David are living in the city. They go to Chislehurst frequently to confer with the Empress Eugénie. The rumors that the Prussian government is not hostile to this movement in favor of Napoleon are repeated, and some persons even go so far as to assert that Count Bismarck furnished part of the funds for the establishment of *La Situation*, the imperial newspaper here.

ACTIVITY OF IMPERIALISTS AT JERSEY.

A Brussels correspondent, in writing on the 5th, says:—I have had an account of the doings of the nest of imperialists assembled at Jersey. They are spending money profusely and boasting that they can do through certain political connections in England. Rouher has been there and Drouin de L'Huis, and a host of other notables. Marshal Leboeuf went over to the island at night in a cockle shell boat. All this makes quite an excitement here.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Letters from Paris—Condition of Affairs—No Disensions—The Army Disappointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1870.

Letters have been received here from Paris and its neighborhood by several prominent French gentlemen, the contents of which are to-day confirmed by private telegrams, to the effect that the situation of affairs at that city has improved, and that there are no disensions among the people, all of whom regardless of political opinions, are united in defense of the capital. "The arming of the citizens continues," says one of the correspondents, "and the hopes of the Prussians that the citizens of Paris would be found in anarchy on the approach of the enemy are disappointed."

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Our troops in a vigorous sortie successfully occupied Chevilly and L'Hay and advanced as far as Thiais and Choisy-le-Roi. All these positions were wholly occupied. After a sharp artillery and musketry engagement our troops fell back on their positions with remarkable order and coolness. The Gardes Mobile were very firm. Our losses are considerable, and those of the enemy probably as large.

General Trochu's report is dated at Bicêtre 10:30, and reduces the successes to real dimensions.

OBJECT OF THE ATTACK.

An additional report by General Trochu says the object was, by a combined action on both banks of the Seine, to discover precisely in what force the enemy was in the villages of Choisy-le-Roi and Chevilly. While the brigade of General Guilhem drove the enemy out of Chevilly the head of the column of General Blaize entered the village of Thiais and seized a battery of cannon, which, however, could not be moved for want of horses. At this moment the Prussians were reinforced, and the retreat was effected in good order.

FRENCH LOSSES.

General Guilhem was killed. General d'Erre, while this combat was going on, marched with his brigade on Creteil, and inflicted severe loss with his mitrailleuses. The journal *Le Temps* calculates the loss on Friday at about 500 wounded and 400 killed.

DISMAYING EFFECT OF THE FAILURE.

The object of the sortie was to blow up the bridge over the Seine and on the morning of the 5th the Parisians by obtaining a success, where the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end having been obtained, consequently the besieged are greatly depressed.

BARRICADES AND REJECTIONS.

Rochefort has issued a poster begging the citizens not to construct private barricades. He says there must be unity in the system of interior defenses. The *Revue* announces that the ultras do not intend to proceed to revolutionary elections of the municipality to-morrow, because they hope the government intend to yield.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE FED.

A system has been adopted by the authorities to make the stores hold out as long as possible. Every butcher receives each morning a certain amount of meat, calculated upon his average sales. Against this meat he issues bills in the evening to his customers, who upon presentation of the ticket the next morning will receive the amount for which they have inscribed themselves at the tariff of this week. When the tickets have been issued by the butcher equivalent to the issues no more. Yesterday a decree was promulgated ordering all persons having flour on sale to give it up to the government at the current price to be distributed to the bakers like the meat to the butchers. The meat supply does not equal the demand. Many persons are obliged to obtain tickets. The restaurants cannot get enough for their customers. Work is at a standstill. The Mobles and National Guards who apply *forma tu*

perceive one franc and a half per diem. At present prices it is impossible for even a single man to obtain sufficient nutriment for this sum. It was supposed that the peasants invited to take refuge would bring more than enough food with them for themselves and their families, but they preferred to bring old beds and furniture instead of stores of food and sheep. We have twenty-two million pounds of horse flesh, still the misery among those who have no money to buy food with, unless the government boldly faces the question, will be very great. Everything except beef, mutton and bread is at fancy prices. Ham costs seven francs the kilogramme, cauliflower one and one-half franc per chicken, salt butter nine francs the kilogramme, fat chicken ten francs, thin five francs, rabbit eleven francs, duck nine francs, fat goose twenty francs. Rents, too, are a vexed question. In a few days those for October will be due. Few can pay, and it is proposed to allow no landlord to levy either before the close of the siege or before December.

NAPOLÉON'S LIBERALITY.

The Tuileries correspondence reveals the fact that both Cassagnac and Jérôme David were regular pensioners on the civil list. The cost of the Emperor received 1,510,975 francs per annum. The Duc de Persigny in two months 60,000 francs. The Prince Salomonowski, the Countess of something else in each hand, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down, the ground instead of the military. Others, however, were not so easily satisfied. They discriminated that I have often had to beat a hurried retreat before these crusaders. Other kind citizens would come rushing from the streets, and I have seen many of them, some coming to grief against each other, and "liquoring up," or rather down